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THE JERUSALEM POST
THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1961 • 12 Eder, 2721 • 10 Baka Awa, 1961

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Final Figures: Mapai 42, Herut, Liberals 17 Each

Final Figures: Mapai 42, Herut, Liberals 17 Each

Party	Seats
Mapai	42
Herut	17
Liberals	17

Soldiers' Vote Made No Change

JERUSALEM POST REPORTER
TEL AVIV. — The soldiers' vote did not alter the distribution of seats in the Fifth Knesset as had been believed on the basis of the unofficial results, although Mapai's percentage of Army ballots dropped from 50 per cent in 1959 to 43 per cent this time. This emerged from the official record issued last night by the Chairman of the Central Election Committee, Justice Zvi Ben-Zion.

This showed that of the 1,077,030 ballots cast, 1,004,964 were valid. The 1959 figure was 1,004,964. At 3,300 votes were required for each Knesset seat. The small parties who forfeited their deposits succeeded this time in collecting only 7,777 votes as compared with the 33,000 votes given to small lists in 1959.

Aguda, which has only gradually adjusted itself to the acceptance of the Zionist viewpoint, has never accepted this. It came of a group of children attended a yeshiva abroad, then it is a crime — "brainwashing" is their term — to put them in a transit centre where the Sabbath and kosher may be observed for study and placing of their religious studies are interrupted for this period. During these weeks they forget their religious habits and he lost to orthodoxy. The Rabbinate, the Aguda, which does not fully recognize even the Rabbinate, must be permitted to send inspectors, they say, to supervise Youth Aliya as their work of placing the children according to their individual needs.

One may understand the Aguda desire to see children placed in religious institutions, and even their suspicion that Youth Aliya, as a whole, would rather see its wards placed in kibbutzim and other working communities where in strictly orthodox orphanages cut off from the life of the community, and they are entitled to press their view through all reasonable channels. But all such sympathy evaporates at once at sight of the habitual threats to mobilize religious opposition against Israel institutions, or the fantastic invention of a children's transit centre by bus-loads of rowdy youths demanding that they be allowed to lead prayers in the camp and buying the children's interest with sweets, money and even cigarettes. They arrived just after a few group of children had reached the camp, disrupting their registration and first meal, irresponsibly inviting the children to "escape," and generally demoralizing them.

It may be that Mr. Meinhart Forth, M.K., who rang up newspapers to inform them that dozens of children had been kidnapped, had invented this tale to make sure of maximum publicity; or perhaps he is right in saying that this had been the intention of the unbidden guests, and that now they were allowed to admit this for fear of prosecution.

One result is that Youth Aliya children will now have to be awarded against kidnapping as though they were living under the Czar. Because of a mistaken notion that for the religious to break the law and the peace and injure or abuse their fellow citizens is somehow different and permissible. The extreme orthodox have been the spearhead in this movement, but it is the Mizrahi and Polesi Hamizrahi who are greatly to blame, for never having had the courage to come out clearly against religious abuse-throws and other attempts to intimidate the public. And do they really believe that visits of rabbis to children's institutions, and the questioning of newly arrived, disturbed and homesick boys is a reliable guide to the state of their souls or the suitability of their surroundings?

Hitch Takes US Moon Shot Into Earth Orbit

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (Reuters). — The U.S. yesterday launched its first long-range spaceship, intended to pioneer the path to the moon. But something went wrong, and it is apparently orbiting the earth.

UK Urges Proper Climate For Talks on Bizerta

UNITED NATIONS (Reuters). — Britain said yesterday that the object of the General Assembly debate on the Bizerta crisis should be to create a climate in which Franco-Tunisian negotiations could take place, and questioned whether the 22-nation resolution before the Assembly would achieve this.

50 Rightists Held For Paris Blasts

PARIS (Reuters). — French police rounded up 50 right-wing extremists yesterday after overnight bomb explosions had left a trail of broken glass and minor damage at the homes of several parliamentarians in Paris.

France and Israel In Constant Contact

JERUSALEM POST CORRESPONDENT
PARIS. — The Israeli Charge d'Affaires in Paris, Mr. Zeev Shek, is maintaining constant contact with the French Foreign Ministry on the subject of Bizerta.

Bourguiba Looks To 'Freedom for Palestine'

TUNIS (Reuters). — President Habib Bourguiba said last Tuesday night that he hoped for victory and speedy independence for the two brother peoples of Algeria and Palestine.

SOVIET TECHNICAL AID GROUP IN TUNIS

TUNIS (AP). — A Soviet delegation has arrived here to negotiate and sign an agreement for economic and technical cooperation. It was learned yesterday. The accord is expected to be signed within a few days.

Malagasy, Israel Both Seek Peace, Ben-Zvi Tells Tsiranana

JERUSALEM POST BUREAU
In an exchange of toasts at a dinner party given in honour of President Tsiranana of Malagasy at Beit Hanesani last night, President Ben-Zvi told his guest, "Your path is our path — the path of peace, justice, equality, and mutual help between nations and between races."

E. Nigerian Premier Lauds Israel's Toil

LONDON (Reuters). — The Prime Minister of Eastern Nigeria, Dr. M.I. Okpara, said yesterday that, during his current two-month visit, he had chosen to visit Israel for its agriculture, irrigation and cooperative farming and small-scale industries.

Ceylon to Take Over All Newspapers

COLOMBO (Reuters). — Finance Minister Felix Dias Bandaranaike, told the House of Representatives on Tuesday night that the Ceylon Government would take over all newspapers in the country, according to the spirit and letter of the declaration it had made earlier.

Epstein Plasters for Jerusalem

By SHALOM COHEN, Jerusalem Post Reporter
The plaster originals of sculptures by the late Sir Jacob Epstein are to be presented by his widow to the Bezalel National Museum in Jerusalem.

Western Troops Patrol Along E. Berlin Border

BERLIN (Reuters). — British, French and American troops patrolled the East-West Berlin border yesterday to "ensure its integrity" after the East Germans imposed tighter border controls.

UK: Allies May Take Measures

LONDON (UPI). — A Foreign Office spokesman said yesterday that "if reports are confirmed that the Communists are building up bases in East Berlin, the Allies may take measures."

Nehru's Doubts On 'Right of Access'

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Moscow Issues Yiddish Journal

NEW YORK (GNA). — The "New York Times" reported from Moscow yesterday that the first Yiddish-language periodical published in the Soviet Union since 1948 made its debut there on Tuesday.

WJC Calls for Steps To End War Threat

GENEVA (Reuters). — The World Jewish Congress Executive Committee concluded a four-day conference here with a resolution appealing to the world's major powers to take "urgent steps" to end the "present threat to peace."

14 Die in Yugoslav Train Disaster

NOVI SAD, Yugoslavia. — Fourteen persons were killed and over 50 injured in a railroad disaster near here yesterday, railway authorities reported.

WHAT'S GOING ON HERE?

For the story behind the news read "Israel's Week" in tomorrow's issue of THE JERUSALEM POST

Interviewpoints

A schoolteacher and a kibbutznik discuss why the train did not meet in Kiryat Shimon and surrounding settlements.

The Manpower Shortage and Mooted Building Restrictions

Where the real trouble lies.

The Maccabiah Games

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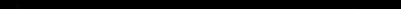
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VISITORS' GALLERY
A Successful Minister

Tsiranana

100



1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

Soviet Communist Programme (XVI)

Improving Overall Living Standards

Following is the sixteenth instalment of the text of the draft third programme of the Soviet Communist Party, as translated into English by Tass:

The Tasks of the Party in Improving the Living Standards of the People

The heroic labour of the Soviet people has produced a powerful and versatile economy. There is now every possibility of improving rapidly the living standards of the entire population—the workers, peasants, and intellectuals. The C.P.S.U. sets the historically important task of achieving in the Soviet Union a living standard higher than that of any of the capitalist countries.

This task will be effected by: (A) Raising the individual payment of employees according to the quantity and quality of work, coupled with reduction of retail prices and abolition of taxes paid by the population; (B) Increase of the public funds distributed among members of society in respect of the quantity and quality of their labour, that is, free charges (education, medical treatment, pensions, maintenance of children at children's institutions, transition to cost-free use of public amenities, etc.).

The rise of the real incomes of the population will be outstripped by rapid increase in the amount of commodities and services, and by far-flung construction of dwellings and cultural and service buildings.

MORE PROSPEROUS

Soviet people will be more prosperous than people in the developed capitalist countries even if average incomes will be equal, because in the Soviet Union the national income is distributed fairly among the members of society and there are no parasitical classes as in the bourgeois countries who appropriate and squander immense wealth plundered from millions of working people.

The party acts upon Lenin's thesis that Communist construction must be based upon the principle of material incentive. In the coming twenty years payment according to one's work will remain the principal source for satisfying the material and cultural needs of the working people. The disparity between high and comparatively low incomes must gradually shrink. Increasingly greater numbers of unskilled personnel will become skilled, and the diminishing difference in proficiency and labour productivity will be accompanied by a steady reduction of disparities

in the level of pay. As the population rises, low income levels will approach the higher, and the disparity between the incomes of peasants and workers, low-paid and high-paid personnel and the population of different parts of the country, will gradually shrink.

At the same time, as the country advances towards communism, personal needs will be increasingly met out of public consumption funds, whose rate of growth will exceed the rate of growth of payments for labour. The transition to communism distribution will be completed after the principle of distribution according to one's work will exhaust itself, that is, when there will be abundance of material and cultural wealth and labour will become life's prime necessity for all members of society.

Income Up 150%

A. Provision of a High Level of Income and Consumption for the Whole Population

The national income of the U.S.S.R. in the next ten years will increase nearly 150 per cent, and about 400 per cent in twenty years. The real income per head of population will increase by more than 250 per cent in twenty years.

In the course of the coming ten years the real incomes of factory and office workers (including public funds) per employed person will, on the average, be almost doubled, and in twenty years will increase by approximately 200 to 250 per cent. The increase in the real incomes of factory, office and professional workers paid relatively lower wages will be brought to a level at which low-paid brackets throughout the country will be eliminated within ten years. The real incomes of factory and office workers receiving the minimum wages will be approximately trebled during what they get from public funds—the housing problem. By virtue of higher rates of growth of the labour productivity of collective farmers their real incomes will grow more rapidly than the incomes on an average, per employed of factory workers, and will more than double in the next ten years and increase more than fourfold in twenty years. The wages of such numerically large sections of the So-

viet intelligentsia as engineers and technicians, agronomists and stockbreeding experts, teachers, medical and cultural workers, will rise considerably.

As the incomes of the population grow, the general level of popular consumption will rise rapidly. The entire population will be able to satisfy to the full its need in high quality and varied foodstuffs. The share of animal products (meat, fat, dairy produce), fruit and high-grade vegetables in popular consumption will rise substantially in the near future. The demand of all sections of the population for high-quality consumer goods: attractive clothes, footwear and goods improving and adorning the daily life of Soviet people, such as comfortable modern furniture, up-to-date domestic goods, a wide range of goods for cultural purposes, etc., will be amply satisfied. Production of motorcars for the population will be considerably extended.

Output of consumer goods must meet the growing summer demand in full, and must conform to its changes. Timely output of goods in accordance with the varied demand of the population, with consideration for local, national and climatic conditions, is an imperative requirement for the consumer industries. Good shopping facilities will be arranged throughout the country, this being a necessary and important condition for the satisfaction of the growing requirements of the population.

The second decade will see an abundance of material and cultural benefits for the whole population, and material prerequisites will be created to complete the transition to the Communist principle of distribution according to need in the period to follow.

Housing Problem

B. Solution of the Housing Problem and Improvement of Living Conditions

The C.P.S.U. undertakes the task of solving the most acute problem in the improvement of the well-being of the Soviet people—the housing problem. As a result of the second decade, every family, including newly-weds, will have a comfortable flat conforming to the requirements of hygiene and cultured living. Peasant houses of the old type will, in the main, give place to new modern dwellings or, where possible — they will be rebuilt and appropriately improved. In the course of the

second decade housing will be gradually provided to all citizens rent free.

An extensive programme of public-services construction and of improvements in all towns and workers' estates will be carried out in the coming period, which will involve completion of their electrification, the necessary sanitation, provision of public-transport facilities and waterworks, and measures for the further improvement of sanitary conditions in towns and other populated localities, including tree planting, pond building and effective measures to combat air and water pollution. Well-appointed small and middle-size towns will be increasingly developed, in a kind of better and healthier living conditions.

Public-transport facilities (tramways, buses, trolley buses and subways) will become free in the course of the second decade, and at the end of it such public amenities as water, gas and heating will also be free.

Six-Hour Day

C. Reduction of Working Hours and the Further Improvement of Working Conditions

In the coming ten years the country will go over to a six-hour working day with one day off a week, or a thirty-four-to-thirty-six-hour working week with two days off, and in underground and harmful jobs to a five-hour five-day working week.

By virtue of a corresponding rise in labour productivity, transition to a still shorter working week will be begun in the second decade. The Soviet Union will thus have the world's shortest and concurrently, the most productive and highest-paid working day. Working people will have much more leisure time, and this will add to their opportunities for improving their cultural and technical level.

The length of the annual paid holidays of working people will be increased through the reduction of the working day. Gradually the minimum length of leave for all industrial, professional and office workers will increase to three weeks and subsequently to one month. Paid holidays will be gradually extended to all-round measures to make working conditions healthier and lighter constitute an important task in improving the well-being of the people. Modern means of labour safety

and hygiene designed to prevent occupational injuries and diseases will be introduced at all enterprises. Night shifts will be gradually abolished at enterprises, save those where round-the-clock operation is required by the production process or the need to service the population.

D. Health Services and Measures for Increased Longevity

The Socialist state is the only state which undertakes to protect and continuously improve the health of the whole population. This is provided for by a system of socio-economic and medical measures. There will be an extensive programme designed to prevent and sharply reduce diseases, wipe out mass infectious diseases and further increase longevity. The needs of the urban and rural population in all forms of highly-qualified medical services will be met in full. This calls for the extensive building of medical institutions, including hospitals and sanatoria, the equipment of medical institutions with modern appliances, and regular medical check-ups for the entire population. Special emphasis must be laid on extending in town and country the network of mother-and-child health institutions (maternity homes, medical consultation centres, children's health homes and hospitals, forest schools, etc.).

Free Sanatoria

In addition to the existing free medical services, accommodation of sick persons at sanatoria and the dispensing of medicines will become gratuitous. In order to afford the population an opportunity to rest in an out-of-town environment, holiday homes, boarding houses, country hotels and tourist camps will be built, where working people will be accommodated at a reasonable charge or, by way of a bonus, as well as at a discount or gratis.

The party considers it a most important task to ensure the education from early childhood of a sound young generation harmoniously developed physically and spiritually. This calls for utmost encouragement of all forms of mass sport and physical training, specifically at schools, and for drawing greater and greater sections of the population, particularly the youth, into sport.

(To be continued. Previous instalments appeared on August 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22.)

Readers' Letters

NOT SUITABLE

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir—Approaching Tel Aviv from Ramat Gan on the main road at about 3.15 p.m. today, I saw, in the distance, an elderly woman starting to cross the road at a pedestrian crossing. I consequently slowed down in time to stop at the crossing and allow her to continue at the same time signalling my intention with my left hand to the police car following me.

The police car, No. 436-N, if my memory serves me aright, decided to ignore my signal and attempted to pass me, but had to stop "dead" with a screech of brakes in order to avoid running the woman down.

I put my head out of the window and said with a smile: "Are you police or aren't you?"

The driver of the police car, one of two policemen in the car, yelled (although it sounds melodramatic) with a snarl: "Who asked you?" and drove on. Not a pretty demonstration on the part of a public servant who, in point of fact, should be setting an example.

Yours etc. N.Y. (Name and address supplied) Tel Aviv, June 25.

Police Reply

It is clear to us from the time and place at which this incident occurred that the person involved is a policeman who has, as from July 15, ceased to serve in the police force. We, too, were of the opinion that he is not suitable for public service.

D. BEN-YISHAI, Spokesman of Public Relations Police Headquarters

Tel Aviv, August 18.

CHINESE SYNAGOGUE

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, With reference to your item "Peking Free Funds for T.A. Synagogue" (your issue of August 9), may we add that the structure which has been completed at the Shanghai Housing Estate is intended not only as a synagogue but also as a cultural centre, both dedicated to the memory of the Jewish Communities in China.

Yours etc. IGUD YOTSEI SIN

Tel Aviv, August 18.

'Suicide Pact' in Angola

BOTH SIDES BLEEDING TO DEATH

By HAROLD K. MILKS

LUANDA, Angola (AP)—A TOUR of embattled Luanda, Angola, supports the claim of Portuguese settlers and officials that they have won the first phase of what they call the "suicide pact" between the two warring tribesmen to drive them from their homes and farms.

But it appears a second phase of the rebellion economic attrition in this strategic West Africa area—may bleed white both Angola and its Portuguese motherland.

"Raiding blacks based in the old Belgian Congo lost the opening phase when they tried and failed to drive us from our lands, and we will win our fight no matter how long it takes," critics of Portuguese rule of this province, with its 250,000 white settlers and more than 4.5 million Africans, say this confidence is misplaced.

"Portuguese reforms have been too few and too slow in coming," declares a foreign missionary. "I don't think they can halt the tide, but I shudder to think what can happen if the Portuguese are forced out. Their policies over the years have neglected to produce educated Africans who might take over."

Worse Than Congo

A U.S. businessman, long in Angola, shared this fear. "It would be a hundred times worse than the Congo," he said. Portuguese say the fear is groundless because "we are here to stay regardless of what those people in the Congo, in Moscow and London might do or say."

These same Portuguese admit that reforms are needed to give the Africans more liberty and more education. These appear to be coming, although critics, including American official visitors, say the reforms are too little and too late.

A solid estimate of the number of killed and wounded in the five-month-old war is not available here. Portuguese officials say claims of opposition spokesmen with headquarters in the Congo capital of Leopoldville that thousands of tribesmen have been slain by air and ground attacks are vastly exaggerated. Even in repulsing ambushes, soldiers and airmen have orders to fire only when they have confirmed the natives they see are really hostile. A hundred wounded Portuguese soldiers are under treatment in Luanda hospitals.

PEN FRIENDS

BISORI NINALDO, an invalid who has been obliged for many years to live in a sanatorium, has found some relief from his suffering in the hobby of collecting stamps, or other philatelic material, and he would be very grateful for stamps from Israel. His address is Casa "A. Vieira," Casimiro, Via. Italy.

WBA. A. BLOEM-de JONG, 25, of Apeldoorn, Holland, married and the mother of a little child, is very interested in Israel. She would like to correspond with someone in English, French or German.

The Central Institute for Cultural Relations Israel-Iberoamerica

International Cultural Centre for Youth

Announces the opening of the exhibition

CAMERA-EYE VIEW OF MEXICO

by the photographer

Berenice Kolko

Tonight at 8 p.m. at the International Cultural Centre for Youth, German Colony, Jerusalem

The exhibition is being held under the auspices of the Ambassador of Mexico

H. E. Mr. Jorge Dancos Segura

THE PUBLIC IS INVITED

MARGINAL COMMENT

Practical, Not Popular

By George Leonof

A FEW days before the Communists slipped up the East Berlin border, and with rumour rife in Western capitals that they were going to do just that, Senator William Fulbright "appalled" Washington, according to some White House correspondents, with a statement that was widely derided as downright defeatist. Interviewed on a television programme, the Senator was asked whether he favoured some sort of concession to the USSR over Berlin, such as the sealing of the East Berlin border. Mr. Fulbright, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, blandly replied that this would hardly be a concession, since the Russians could in any case plug up their sector of the divided city any time they chose to do so.

THE immediate impression in the U.S. capital, where Mr. Fulbright is not particularly renowned for an excess of tact, was that he had again expressed a hasty, and unfortunate, opinion. In fact, the Senator was simply being more candid than a lot of other people in Washington who were informed of the Allies' conclusion: there was little the West could do effectively to counter action by the Eastern bloc to restrict the rights of their own citizens. What has now happened to the East Berliners is, in effect, little different from the fate of the Czechs, Hungarians, or any other people in the Communist camp since the end of the war. The difference lies in the peculiar status of bisected Berlin, and in the little real significance in circumstances where de facto possession is ten tenths of the law. In the event, both Chancellor Adenauer and West Berlin's Mayor, Willy Brandt, after both had given vent to the sound and fury appropriate to their current election campaigns, ultimately concurred with a reality that was bound to be unpopular among the two million West Berliners whose votes they hope to catch.

THE deeper significance of Mr. Fulbright's remark lay in the obvious implication that, despite the heavy drain on their prestige and skilled manpower involved in the exodus via East Berlin, the Soviets had for years been loth to

take a step which was hardly commensurate with the claims to superiority of the Communist system. They have taken it, however, and the question now facing the West is how to prevent or counter Mr. Khrushchev's openly declared next move on the German chessboard. This is to be the conclusion of a four-year treaty with East Germany which, while it will probably take pains to deny any intention of infringing on Western rights in Berlin, will make continuation of such rights contingent on their being negotiated anew with the Pankov regime. Dr. Adenauer, who as head of government is more restricted than Mr. Brandt in the attitudes he may assume, may be excused for wondering whether the NATO allies, having shown little inclination to retaliate for the closure of the East Berlin border because it did not affect their vital rights, will any more fancy vigorous action when confronted with the next big accomplishment.

HIS doubts are not unreasonable. The same voice in the West that urged caution over the border issue, are already questioning whether there will be need for strong measures to protect rights which — if Mr. Khrushchev is to be believed — may be assured by nothing more drastic than peaceful, if unpleasant, negotiations with the E. Germans. There is complete agreement among the Western Big Three that the rights themselves are not negotiable. But there are different opinions as to whether the formality of getting these rights endorsed by Mr. Ubricht and company need constitute any kind of recognition of his regime. Under the circumstances, and in the light of the past 30 years of European history, Dr. Adenauer's decision in favour of negotiations with Russia was the only correct one. Certainly, the Chancellor and his Government are not responsible either for the circumstances or for history, but neither can they change them, and there is still alive at least one generation which would find it difficult to understand that Germany should today appear to stand in the way of negotiations for the peaceful solution of a European problem, let alone one outstanding from the last war. Jerusalem, August 24.

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

THE 'TORAH-RISTS'

Ma'ariv says that the "successful abduction" of Yosef Schumacher has encouraged the party involved to make a method of it "to ensure religious education" and have now repeated their escapades at Ramat Hadasah. Thus, abduction threatens to become a state plague, something that our country and society cannot tolerate. The Chief Rabbi as well as the Aguda heads have kept silent till now — what have they to say?

Lamerhav (Abdus Ha'avoda) decries the irresponsible action of the "Torah-rists" extremists who are determined to make capital of a temporary deviation dictated by circumstances, of a number of children to "unsuitable institutions" and, pointing out that the Youth Aliya has for the past twenty years consistently distributed its wards in accordance with their religious needs, cannot now be accused of deliberately doing the opposite. It devotes upon the moderate and fair elements among the religious community to put a stop to irresponsible activities.

Haboker (Liberal) writes that the wrong having been righted and the children having been transferred to their suitable institutions, there seems to be no reason for the demonstrations that the Aguda is planning on the issue. Had this taken place last week, we should have suspected that it was with an eye on the elections; but the elections are over. What motive then can justify planning a future now?

Desire to Help

Haboker also notes that we are fully aware that it is not Israel's greatness or prowess that attracts the leaders of newly-born countries to our shores but rather the spirit of give and take and a sincere desire to assist these new countries in their development. The hostile propaganda portraying us as stooges of powers for neo-colonialism rests on the mistaken assumption that the leaders of these countries lack experience enough to see through our designs. But they are keen enough to understand that all we want is friendship and co-operation.

Hulsola (National Religious) writes that the visit

Herut welcomes the Malagasy President not as a socialist (in contrast to the Mapai enunciation that because he is one he will find many points of contact between Israel and his country), but as one sovereign state receiving the representation of another sovereign state. The paper hopes that his visit will cement strong ties between the two countries, that the real key to world peace lies in the mutual respect that one country and people entertain for the vital interests of the other.

Reply to Left

Davar (Histadrut) writes, in reply to the Mapam-Abdus proposal to set up a minority government, that there is no point in having a government which is unable to make decisions and implement them. What the country needs is a government that can govern not a broadly based set-up that will not last.

Ha'aretz (non-party) is of the opinion that there can be no objection to putting up buildings on the Carmel, but insists they should be in keeping with the contour of the landscape so as not to constitute an eyesore.

TO LET

on 29 Rehov Hagaher, TEL AVIV: 1. HALL, 175 sq.m., cellar, natural light. 2. HALL, 190 sq.m., street front, suitable as shops with car stop facilities. 3. HALL, 230 sq.m., on top of shops. Building to be finished according to clients' request.

Apply: Mittelman, Engineer, 10 Rehov Bialik, Tel Aviv, 5-7 p.m. or phone 29493 between 1 and 4 p.m.

Hulsola (National Religious) writes that the visit

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